

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

In 1581 Catherine de Medici had a ballet performed at the French court. It was entitled "Circé and Her Nymphs," and the performers were 5,000,000 livres.

During the last few years the Indian government has regularly spent about six hundred thousand dollars a year on special trains for the viceroy, commander-in-chief and other leading officials.

Dictator Francia of Paraguay once enacted a law that all males should wear some kind of hat, if only a crownless balaclava, so that they could show respect to their better by removing their head coverings.

The mountains of Jamaica are inhabited by pure-blooded negroes descended from the first slaves who were imported from Africa. Their manner of living is almost as primitive as that of the wild tribes of Africa.

King Richard Coeur de Lion's ransom, paid to Emperor Henry VI, in 1193, was 150,000 marks, equal, said Hume, to \$1,500,000 of our present money; but this must be multiplied, and perhaps sevenfold, which would raise it to some \$2,000,000, as the present comparative value of money is estimated.

In Persia, among the aristocracy, a visitor sends notice an hour or two before calling, and gives a day's notice if the visit is one of great importance. He is met by servants before he reaches the house, and after considerations are shown him, according to relative rank. The left and not the right is considered the position of honor.

France produces sixteen times more wine than she exports. Paris alone drinks seven times more wine annually than Great Britain. The annual average yield for the ten years ending 1892 was 690,000,000 gallons; vines are imported, 230,000,000 gallons, making a total of 920,000,000. The average value of the wine crop ranges from \$250,000,000 to \$275,000,000.

An English statistician finds that the available steam power of the world is equivalent to the force that could be exerted by 200,000,000 horses, or by 1,000,000,000 men. He says that \$200,000,000 would enable him to do with steam the work done by 300,000 men, which, followed out to its conclusion, means that the value of human muscle is only equal to 1/10 worth of machines.

The British road and bridge has prepared statistics of the accidents at highway grade crossings on the railroads of the United Kingdom for the last five years. The total number of persons killed is 520. Of this number, 327 are reported from England and Wales. Only 141 of the fatalities were at public carriage roads, the remainder being at private or "occupation" roads or public foot-paths. (Railroad Gazette.)

A curious poultry show is being organized in Paris. The principal feature of it will be a championship competition for crowing roosters. That is to say, the bird that crows the loudest, the longest and the greatest number of times in a given period will take the prize. The champion cock of France is a little bantam hailing from the neighborhood of Sensing. He is on record as having crowed no less than 357 times in one hour.

The royalties of Europe patronize the bicycle with as much energy as the boys of America. The king of the Belgians exercises upon one daily. Little Queen Wilhelmina rides one when she is at her castle of Het Loo, and the czarowitz, Princess Waldemar and Carl of Denmark, and Prince George and Nicholas of Greece, are all cyclists. The bicycle of the khedive of Egypt is a gorgeous machine, almost entirely covered with silver-plating.

The obelisk of Orsotasen, one of the earliest and finest of the Egyptian obelisks, is still standing at Heliopolis. It is inscribed with the name of Orsotasen, one of the greatest rulers of the twelfth dynasty. It is sixty-seven feet four inches in height, without the pyramidion which crowns it, and is a splendid block of granite weighing 217 tons. It must have required immense skill to quarry it, to transport it from Syene, and finally, after finishing it, to erect it where it now stands and has stood for 4,500 years.

NEW MEXICO'S STORMS.

People at a Distance Learn of Their Deaths by Way of the Rivers.

"To Las Vegas, the Meadow City of New Mexico," writes an excellent tourist, "an excellent pipe system brings pure water down from the upper Gallinas river, which you may drink cooled with ice frozen upon the same crystal stream. The reservoir, six or seven miles above the town, is a large mountain-shaded lake, the damming the river. Over and above the work of the water company the river, during the present summer, has been the subject of a vast deal of individual damming, owing to its liability to get both 'way up' and 'riled' for no cause obvious to a stranger.

"My first experience of the Gallinas turning loose was on an afternoon in June. The town was bright with sunshine, with a clear sky overhead, as I sat on the hotel veranda enjoying the beautiful spectacle of light and shadow, and the sun was shining brightly on the mountains to the northwest.

"Stepping indoors for a glass of water I discovered that where a clear stream was wont to flow, a thick, muddy liquid was all that could be drawn from the faucets. A few minutes later, crossing the bridge over the river that divides the new from the old town, I perceived that the clear, shallow stream that I had seen rippling over its pebbles an hour before had become a roaring, turbid torrent, which was rapidly rising, and already threatened the bridge.

"It came within a foot or two of the string-pieces, so that floating logs could barely pass underneath before high-water mark was reached.

"Las Vegas known precisely what to do in such an emergency, and with filters and settling tubs, had, before night, a sufficiency of water only slightly clouded, for domestic use. The river fell as rapidly as it has risen, and the waters next morning were only a trifle higher than usual. The pipes before the end of the next day were flow-

ing clear, and people seemed to give the matter of the flood but little thought and less comment.

"The course of the river going on such a bend was the thunder-storm which I had watched in the distance the day before, and which had fallen about the headwaters in the mountains, where it probably had attained the dignity of a cloudburst. It was learned later in town that the rain had washed things out considerably among the hills. Roads were so gullied as to be impassable, and in some places had dropped sheer into ravines, which they skirted, so that new trails had to be made. In places much dead timber had been washed down mountain sides, to be lodged in valley thickets or carried down stream in the river's flood.

"But the unusual raininess of this season, even with the drawbacks of occasional high water and smashing hail, has been a blessing to New Mexico, and has brought the country out in its best and most beautiful aspects. The sometimes arid mesas (table-land elevations) and prairies near the foothills are green with luxuriant grass, and lakes and waterholes are filled to overflowing. Stock find good range about anywhere they choose to go, and the fields and herds grazing, widely scattered, on vast emerald plains, present a charming pastoral picture to the traveler as he is borne through the territory along the path of the iron rails."—N. Y. Sun

NEEDED NO ASSISTANCE.

A Young Woman Who Was Able to Deal On a Bay Ridge Boat the other evening.

On a Bay Ridge boat the other evening a young woman gave an illustration of how the American girl can take care of herself. It was on the trip to Bay Ridge, and the evening was rapidly growing darker. She was not more than seventeen or eighteen years old, extremely pretty, with a slender, graceful figure, large gray eyes and a well-shaped mouth. She seemed to be hurrying home to some place on Long Island after being delayed in the city, and she was slightly nervous. She took a seat on the after-deck near a family group, as if she wished to be near women, and at times she glanced anxiously at the falling evening shadows.

The boat was near the end of its journey, when a young man, rather flimsily dressed, stalked up and took a seat very near to her. He was looking in another direction and did not notice him. When he spoke to her she turned with a little start.

"I beg your pardon," he said, with a smile, "but may I ask you a question?"

"She looked at him but made no answer.

"I should like to ask you a question," he said, pausing again, as if expecting some encouragement. There were half a dozen men near who looked as if it would give them pleasure to pick the fellow up by the neck and drop him into the sea, but no one moved. Everyone seemed to feel that the young woman was perfectly capable of taking care of herself. She was looking at him steadily, with a little indelible smile around her mouth, which could not be mistaken.

"I wanted to ask you," he said, hesitatingly, and beginning to look very uncomfortable, "if you had any objections to my sitting here."

She half turned away, as if his conversation were ended.

"Do you mind?" he said, "if I—"

She turned slowly and gave him another look. It was very calm and unperturbed, but there was an unspeakable meaning in the glance. He got up and sneaked away. She had not spoken a word. There had not even been a look of alarm or indignation nor frightened, but he had fled in consternation. She turned with no sign of emotion, and leaning her elbow on a pretty cheek, looked at the lights down the bay, as if she were enjoying the lovely evening.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE VALUE OF SUNSHINE.

Women Who Value Health Should Assist Only Court the Sunbeams.

Among all nature's bounteous gifts there is none more valuable than the sunshine. Every woman who values her health should court the sunbeams, those gentle messengers of life and beauty. Pull up the blinds and let the sunshine enter your dwelling, by all means; take your walks abroad when the sun is smiling, but forget not the greatest blessings must be accepted with due discrimination, and although we may dignify "freckles" by the poetical appellation of sun-kisses, they are by no means to be encouraged to make their appearance.

Fair skins are peculiarly susceptible to these "sun-kisses," and are most inclined to tan, and are most benefited by the action of the sun's heat. Freckles are really due to increased local deposit of pigment in the skin, and those who are subject to them do not bronze uniformly under the influence of exposure nearly so deeply as others.

As a partial protection of freckles or sunburn a white sunshade should be carried and a light gauze veil should be worn. A gauze veil is a much better protection for the skin than an ordinary net one.

You can not too strongly insist upon the use of soft or distilled water for washing the face during the hot days of summer. If the skin is to be kept free from roughness, redness, blisters, this is imperative. All soap containing an excess of alkali should be avoided. Starting, then, with these simple precautions, there is less liability of the skin to become quickly affected by the influence of the sun's rays.

The application of a little good cold cream at night, or other equally simple emollient, will help to keep the skin pliant and soft, when it is naturally harsh; this treatment is naturally valuable, but care, of course, should be taken to apply only a very little, rub it in with the tips of the fingers, and all superfluous grease should afterward be wiped off with a soft towel.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Wading in the Water.

People who see girls from ten to fifteen years of age with their shoes and stockings off and skirts tucked up, and are splashing about in the water at Atlantic City, Asbury Park and other resorts may not be aware that abroad this is done at the fashionable watering places by ladies of title and distinction, and even by men. At Boulogne, for instance, it is nothing unusual to see a man dressed in the height of fashion, with fancy waistcoat, smart coat, hat and all, and with his trousers rolled above the knee, wading about close to the shore, perhaps smoking nonchalantly, and occasionally holding a little girl by the hand.—N. Y. Advertiser.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

Tin cans may be used year after year for canning tomatoes if they are very carefully cleaned and dried as soon as the fruit is emptied out of them, and then kept in a dry place.

Canned Peaches: For one can, make a sirup of a teaspoonful of sugar and a pint of water, when scalding hot, add the peaches (not quite two quarts) a few at a time, also the kernels of half a dozen peaches. Cook after they are in, slowly, from five to eight minutes, according to size and texture.—Ohio Farmer.

Lemon Pie: One cup of water, one tablespoonful of corn starch boiled together. When cold add the juice of one lemon, also the grated peel, one cup of sugar and the yolks of three eggs beaten together. Bake and when done cover with the whites of the three eggs beaten to a froth with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, brown a little.—Home.

Blackberry Roll: Roll rich puff paste out thin. Spread with ripe berries sprinkled with sugar. Roll up, put in a long, narrow pan, lay bits of butter over the roll, dredge with sugar and flour, pour a teaspoonful of boiling water in the bottom of the pan. Set in a very hot oven for twenty minutes. Serve with butter sauce.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

The value of flannel in making undergarments can not be overestimated. It conducts away from the body all exhalations of the system, while it retains the bodily heat more perfectly than any other covering except fur. Flannel comes in all grades, from harsh and rough to the softness almost of velvet. Fine, soft, velvety flannel is very serviceable. Garments made of it, if carefully washed, will last several years.

Rice Charlotte Russe: Boil one-quarter of a cupful of rice for one hour. Drain, place in a farina kettle with one cupful of milk, and boil another hour. Add one-quarter cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and one-fourth box of gelatine, dissolved in enough milk to cover it. When cool add one-half pint of whipped cream flavored with vanilla, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Mold and serve with an additional half-pint of cream whipped firm.—Good House-keeping.

Blackberry Jam: To every quart of blackberries allow a pound of the best granulated sugar and a wineglass of brandy. Crush a quart of fully-ripe blackberries with a pound of granulated sugar, put it into a preserving kettle and set it over a gentle fire for about half an hour, or until thick, add a wineglass of brandy and stir it over the fire about fifteen minutes, then put it into pots, and when cold tie them over.—Boston Budget.

A Dainty Kitchen Cap: If one is to be in the kitchen for some time among the steam of cooking, it is a good plan to wear a cap. This is not the square cap worn by the male cook, but a full white cap, such as is worn quite generally in the cooking schools. It is the best mode of sheer white muslin, may have a full frill of the material, crimped to fit closely to the hair, or a very simple frill of lace. These caps are similar, we believe, to the caps worn by nurses. At all events they give a neat and dainty appearance, and are universally becoming.—Ram's Horn.

NOTES ON THE STYLES.

Fashionable Odds and Ends in Feminine Apparel.

A charming and effective tailor costume has a waist slightly pointed at the bottom, and with a double front, the inner front buttoning closely up to a pointed shirt front. Over this a section that closes under the arm and fastens up under the lapels of the inner waist. The effect is peculiar and new, and will therefore have a certain amount of popularity.

The latest novelty in petticoats is made of moire, with deep flounces of lace. The moire is scalloped at the lower edge, and falls over a ruffle of plain material, that may match the moire or not, as the wearer pleases. A profusion of ribbons also appears as trimming for these garments.

A stylish trimming for a dress is made of old-fashioned serpentine braid, alternating with very narrow star braid. The latter is stitched on in half a dozen close rows, and then another row of the serpentine braid is repeated until the trimming is as wide as desired.

A pretty dress for a little girl is made of fine white alpaca. It has a round skirt with a gathered ruffle, a deep yoke, pointed front and back, a gathered waist, a corsage, belt and sleeves with enormous puffs at the shoulders and full ruffles below.

Shirt-waists are standard articles in the wardrobe of almost every well-dressed young woman. They are not quite as mannish as heretofore, the foundation to decorative taking some what from the severe styles that have been accepted as the proper mode.

The sleeves of dressy costumes are somewhat shorter than those heretofore worn. The latest thing is a sleeve with a full puff to the elbow and below this a fall of lace six or eight inches deep.

Tortoise shell hair-pins grow more elaborate and obtrusive with every changing fashion. Parasols are profusely decorated with ribbons in loops, bows and ends.—N. Y. Ledger.

Blue and White Combined.

Blue and white is the favorite combination this season and is remarkably pretty in current fashion. One simple but most effective suit was seen, the other day, on a well-known young woman of vast wealth and of great taste in dress. It was an inexpensive blue cambric with a small white figure. There were broad sailor collar and cuffs of white, a white belt with white buckle, a blue and white necktie and a sailor hat which had a band of both colors in striped ribbon. The parasol was dark blue.—Philadelphia Press.

Sure to Come Now.

Husband—All the women in El Paso, Tex., will soon be wearing divided skirts.

Wife—Horrors! Why do you think so?

Husband—The men have passed a law against it.—N. Y. Weekly.

A Darker Cloud.

Powers—I don't believe in paternal government at all.

Bowers—There's a greater danger than that ahead of us.

Powers—What is it?

Bowers—Maternal government.—Puck.

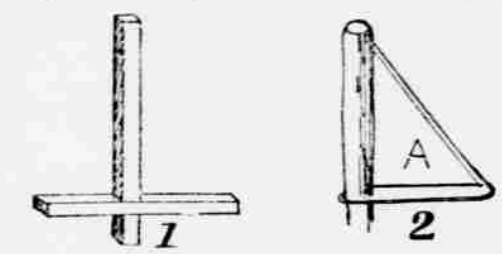
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE FENCE PROBLEM.

Some Cardinal Principles Which Have Stood the Test of Time.

First, let me say that the wooden fence, as a farm fence, is entirely out of the question. No one who has tried wire seriously considers using wood again. Wire will restrain all stock, from bulls to chickens, as well as wood, with the advantage that the fence, or its materials, may be bequeathed to your grandchildren.

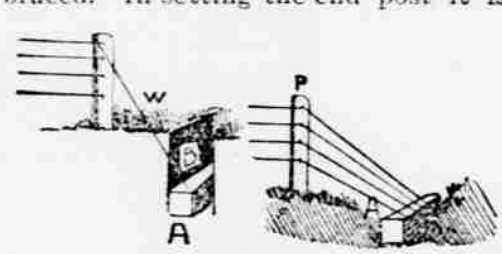
I am competent to speak of wire fencing, as I have built a good many miles and tried several ways for years. I have finally settled on some principles that stand the test of time. Let us begin with the post. Iron posts are, some of them, good, but in general wood posts are better and cheaper. Let the end post be of good size—six inches. Let it be 7 1/2 feet long, or more. It should be apt to be soft, frame into post near the bottom a cross of durable wood three feet long, as in Fig. 1. This will hold post



from turning around or pulling up or moving with the wire. For a brace use a 6x8 stick 6 feet long. Set lower end on a stone or block of timber—not against—so that it may slide freely horizontally. Fig. 2 explains the bracing. Fig. 3 shows the wire being put around the post. Fig. 4 shows the wire being put around the post. Fig. 5 shows the wire being put around the post.

Sturdy this brace a moment. Any pressure on end post against brace is transferred by the wire cable (A) to the bottom of post. Thus there is no tendency for post to pull out of the ground, nor can it lose its verticality. It saves material, looks neat, and is a final success.

If you plant lower end of brace against a solid obstruction, as a post, it makes a fulcrum, and the thrust of the brace surely lifts the post out of its bed, as everyone has had occasion to see. Fig. 3 (A, B and C) shows the familiar strains of uplift and ruin of wire fence straining posts as usually braced. In setting the end post it is

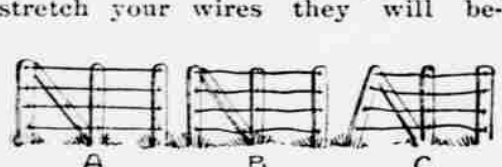


well to lean it backward a few inches when the strain comes fully on it, it will be vertical.

In the fence it is not convenient or even possible to put in a front brace. Then a trench (B, Fig. 4) must be opened behind the post, say three feet away; this trench should be four feet long, more or less, according to environment, and three feet deep or more. In the trench of durable timber (A) the length of the trench, and, say, 6x8. A wire cable (W) can be put from post to "deadman" (A) as in Fig. 4, which will hold all securely. But the way I like best, as easier and neater, is to bore holes through end post (P) and run each horizontal wire through the post and down to the "deadman" A, around which it should be fastened and no dependence put in staples to hold it. Fig. 5 needs no explanation. When wires are fast the hole must be filled and earth firmly packed over the deadman when no strain will move it.

When one end of fence is anchored like Fig. 5, of course the stretching is done from the other end. Observe one cast iron rule: Never build a wire fence without some sort of ratchet for taking up slack.

I used the "loose lock," and lately the tightener advertised by Homer Steel Fence company. Many other good devices are on the market. But no matter how tightly you may stretch your wires they will be



come slack with time and the efficiency of the fence largely destroyed. I think I am going to like the Homer Steel Fence company's ratchet, as it goes on the wire anywhere and may be put on any time. Use heavy wire—No. 9 is a good size. Use plenty of them, eight or nine for a farm fence intended to restrain all stock but chickens. Put in terminal posts from 20 to 30 feet apart. It is no advantage to have them closer than 20 feet.

For vertical stays to keep wires from spreading, if fence is to control cattle, horses and grown sheep, it may not be necessary to use any. I have much fence with any stays with posts 30 feet apart, and nothing has ever run through. Pigs and lambs would run through, however, before they realized it was meant to be a fence. Wooden stays, 1x2 by 4 feet long, are cheap and may be stapled to wire without infringing anyone's patent; or most any of the legion of patent stays are good. I like a twisted wire stay, and when used your fence is all steel and fire and decay have no terrors.

I mention this stay and these people because they do not ask you to buy the goods and then buy a right to use them—a process too common in the fence business, and with which I have no patience. Put stays for small pigs four feet apart, and for other stock six feet. Keep your fence wires tight.

Buy your wire right. I think my last wire cost me \$2.25. Cost of 100 rods of wire fence: 800 lbs. No. 9 wire..... \$20.00 300 stays..... 4.00 50 posts..... 7.50 La. of..... 7.50 \$39.00

The samples I forgot, say 20 cents. This makes the complete fence cost 40 cents per rod.—J. E. Wing, in Ohio Farmer.

The Poultry House Floor.

Keep the floor of the poultry house covered with an inch of dry sand. This saves labor in cleaning up, as you will quickly find by trying it, and puts the manure in better shape for hauling.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

If You Have Had Roup Get Rid of the Fowls on the Farm.

The summer is the time to prepare for the winter season, when eggs are in demand and prices high, says the Mirror and Farmer. Those who have had experience with roup can do nothing better than get rid of their flocks and clear out all germs of the disease. Recently a flock of hens belonging to ex-Vice President Morton at his farm on the Hudson was allowed to range over a field upon which cattle affected with tuberculosis had grazed. This flock died with the usual symptoms of what is termed roup, but what was really tuberculosis, as the fowls which were not allowed on the grounds remained healthy. This fact demonstrates the danger of attempting to cure such a disease is simply a waste of time as well as an expense.

There are hundreds of farmers who have had diseases in their flocks that were incurable, and they have tried all kinds of remedies. It is impossible to properly treat sick fowls, as no one can afford to give a sick hen a dose of medicine every hour or two—much less to handle a whole flock; and if a remedy is tried once or twice and no cure is effected farmers attribute the loss to lack of efficacy of the medicine, though really one or two doses should not be expected to cure either a man or an animal when the disease is serious or contagious.

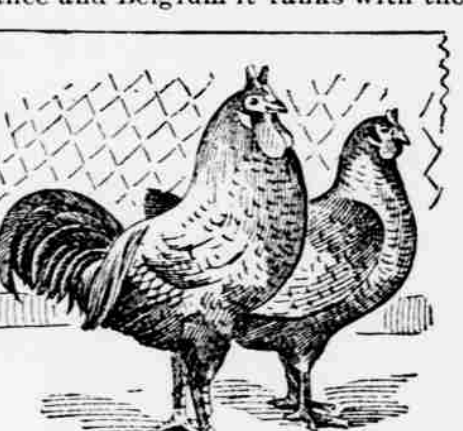
The only remedy is to get rid of the fowls and then disinfect—not once only, but half a dozen times—and allow a square inch of ground or floor space to be overlooked. Use a mixture or solution of a pound of sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron, powdered, dissolved in twelve gallons of water, sprayed over the ground once a week. Do this four or five times and then scatter air-slacked lime freely everywhere. About October procure new birds and buy none that are not known to be healthy. If the flock is healthy, raise your pullets every year, and never bring a strange bird from another yard into the flock, for in this manner roup and lice are carried from one point to another, and do not allow pigeons to alight in your poultry yard, especially a flock that visits several yards. It is the roup that must be guarded against. Roup means more than one disease, as consumption, diphtheria, scrofula and even roup is included under its head, the general term of roup being applied.

LA FLECHE FOWLS.

A Famous French Breed as Yet Little Known in America.

The La Fleche is one of the celebrated French breeds of fowls. The bird resembles in general appearance the Spanish, having a red face, white ear lobes and glossy black plumage. It is, however, much larger than that breed, the cocks often weighing nine and a half to ten pounds. Its appearance is striking, owing to its comb, which is a bright red and like two horns pointing upward. The bird has long legs and body and very compact plumage.

The flesh of this fowl is very highly esteemed, being more delicate and juicy than most other breeds. In France and Belgium it ranks with the



LA FLECHE FOWLS.

Crevecoeur for edible qualities and brings a high price in the market. It is rather more delicate than the Crevecoeur and does not mature as early. On the other hand, it produces in laying qualities and produces plenty of large, fine-flavored eggs. This breed is not at present popular in this country. It is probable that as it becomes better known and more numerous, less in-breeding will be practiced and the hardness of the breed will improve.

ENGLISH DAIRY COWS.

Now Some of the Most Famous Breeds Are Ranked by Prof. Long.

The characteristics of the dairy cows of Great Britain and Ireland are briefly summed up by Prof. Long as follows: The Dairy Shorthorn—Color, roan white, red, red and white, roan and white; weight, 1,300 pounds; average yield of milk, per annum, 6,000 pounds; average quality of milk, fat per cent, 3.7, solids not fat, 9.0.

The Red Poll—Color, red; without horns; weight, 1,100 pounds; milk, 4,950 pounds; quality, fat 4.10 per cent, solids not fat, 9.15.

The Ayrshire—Color, red and white, brown and white, black and white; weight, 1,000 pounds; milk, 5,500 pounds; quality, fat 3.8 per cent, solids not fat, 9.35 per cent.

The Kerry—Color, black; weight, 700 pounds; milk, 4,300 pounds; quality, fat 3.72 per cent, solids not fat, 9.03 per cent.

The Jersey—Color, fawn, golden, silver, gray, mulberry; weight, 800 pounds; milk, 4,400 pounds; quality, fat 4.64 per cent, solids not fat, 9.32 per cent.

The Guernsey—Color, orange, orange and white; weight, 1,000 pounds; milk, 5,150 pounds; quality, fat 4.55 per cent, solids not fat, 9.25 per cent. The Dairy Shorthorn, the Devon and the Red Poll are also superior beef producers.

Plymouth Rocks and Cocker.

Plymouth Rocks are "supposed" to have yellow beaks and legs, and are considered among the yellow-leg breeds, but it is a common occurrence to have the pullets grow up with dark beaks and dark stripe down the front of the shank; but the dark stripe gradually passes away as the pullet approaches maturity, and the shank becomes lighter, though the bright, clear yellow color never appears. This is no indication of impurity, for the best strains are subject to the same defect, and we mention the matter here in order to enlighten some of our readers who have written us on the subject.—Farm and Fireside.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CHAPPEL—"Did you know that Blenkins, dear boy, is going to be brother-in-law?" Miss Spilling—"Dear me, no. Is it a brother or sister he's in love with?"—Latter Ocean.

"Rise in the world all yoh kin," said Uncle Eben to the young man, "but don't forget yoh reputation. Hit do come in handy foh yoh parachute."—Washington Star.

The saddest sights in the world are a bachelor holding a baby, a woman riding a bicycle, and a one-armed man out driving with a girl.—Austin (Tex.) Rolling Stone.

Half's Catarrh Cure. Price 75c. Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

TEACHER—"Who is that whistling in school?" New Boy—"Me. Didn't you know I could whistle?"—Travelers Record.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27, 1894.
CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$4.40 @ 4.45
COTTON—Middling..... 12 @ 12
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 2.70 @ 2.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.00 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2..... 60 @ 65
OATS—No. 2..... 2.00 @ 2.10
POK—New Mess..... 15.00 @ 15.25

ST. LOUIS
CATTLE—Middling Steers..... 4.35 @ 4.40
BEEVES—Shipping Steers..... 4.30 @ 4.35
HOGS—Medium..... 3.90 @ 3.95
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 2.25 @ 2.30
FLOUR—Patents..... 2.90 @ 2.95
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Extra..... 1.00 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 58 @ 59
OATS—No. 2..... 2.00 @ 2.05
RYE—No. 2..... 1.00 @ 1.05
TOBACCO—Lugs..... 12.00 @ 12.50
HAY—Clear Timothy..... 8.00 @ 8.10
BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 18 @ 21
EGGS—Clear Rib..... 12 @ 13
POK—Standard Mess (new)..... 14 @ 15
DAWN—Clear Rib..... 12 @ 13
LARD—Prime Steam..... 7 @ 7 1/2

CHICAGO
CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 3.75 @ 3.80
HOGS—Fair to Choice..... 3.80 @ 3.85
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 2.50 @ 2.55
FLOUR—Winter Patents..... 2.80 @ 2.85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 1.00 @ 1.05
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 58 @ 59
OATS—No. 2..... 2.00 @ 2.05
POK—Mess (new)..... 13.50 @ 13.55
LARD—Prime Steam..... 7 @ 7 1/2

NEW ORLEANS
FLOUR—High Grade..... 2.60 @ 2.65
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 57 1/2 @ 58
OATS—Western..... 2.00 @ 2.05
HAY—Choice..... 15.00 @ 15.10
POK—New Mess..... 14 @ 14 1/2
BAC